tice Leaventritt in the Supreme Court in a suit in which Mrs. Garrison asks that \$20,000 which has been held in trust for her by the United States Trust Company, be turned over to her for her own personal use. This \$20,000 is said to be part of a sum of \$40,000 which George Lorillard gave Mrs. Garrison when she was Miss Annie A. Rogers. In the suit Lelosster Holme, who was at one time Excise Commissioner and at another a Justice of the City Court, is made a code fendant with the trust company, Mr. Holme coming into the case through having at one Garrison's affairs just as Mr. Lorillard had done before him.

During the progress of the trial yesterday an attempt was made to introduce evidence to show that Mr. Holme is the father of Mrs. Garrison's twenty-two-year-old daughter, Georgetta, but the evidence bearing upon this point was ruled out. Georgette married Harry Vidal Mixon and is now living with him in England.

The story of Mrs. Garrison, as brought out in the evidence, is that in 1876, when she was still in her teens, she came here from Philadelphia and made the acquaintance of George Lorillard, under whose protection she lived for a number of years. Leicester Holme was an acquaintance of here during most of the time of her relations with Mr. Lorillard, and when in March, 1885, Mr. Lorillard gave her \$40,000 Holme, according to the testimony of Mrs. Garrison, was acting

he her confidential adviser and lawyer.

That same March half of the \$40,000 just given by Mr. Lordlard to the then Miss Rogers, now Mrs. Garrison, was placed in the custody of the United States Trust Company, under deed of trust drawn by Mr. Holme, which provided that Miss Rogers was to have the income of the fund for the support of her daughter until the latter came of age. The daughter on coming of age was to have the fund. She now demands it. Mrs. Holme has brought suit to preve t its payment to her daughter, setting up that she did not understand the trust agreement, and that Holme had informed her that the fund would

It appears that the daughter Georgette, who heretofore had borne the name of Rogers, was adopted by Mr. Holme by legal proceed-ings before Justice Beach in October, 1987. The girl then took the name of Holme and was educated by th former Justice in convents in Montreal, London, Florence and Vienna. Holme himself in the meantime had been having his own matrimonial adventures. He was divorced from his first wife and soon after married the widow of Dr Fracer C. Fuller, an alliance which brough him a large increase in prosperity, Mrs. Fuller having a fortune of something like

Dr. Fuller, her late husband, was sergean of Troop A and in July, 1892, he died as the result of a fall from his horse. Mr. Holme took charge of Mrs. Fraser's legal affairs, and, within a year after the husband's death married her. He is now living in Paris but was here about a year ago with his wife and

gave evidence in the present case. In his evidence Mr. Holme states that Mrs. Garrison was fully informed of the contents of the trust deed which was read o her before she signed it. The evidence of Mrs. Garrison's daughter Georgette, now

ever, Mrs. Garrison says, she never regarded as serious, and so she had it annulled by legal proceedings, taken on her behalf by Lelcester Holme, the suit being brought on the ground that Mrs. Garrison did not know when the ceremony was performed that she was being married. Then, in 1884, the plaintiff in the present case—by the decision of the Courtrestored to her her original name of Rogers—married Walter C. Garrison. This marriage, it seems, was for keeps, although Mr. Garrison did not long survive it. Pretty nearly everybody in all this interesting group was active in the matrimonial line and among them was Andrews—he whose marriage to Mrs. Garrison was declared officially to have been not the realthing. Andrews went to Paris and in April, 1888, married Miss Myra Fithian, a grand-daughter of Dick Connolly of Tweed ring fame. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews entertained extensively in Paris and here with the result that a large portion of their combined fortunes melted away. That part of Mr. Andrews's money which was not used up in this way was lost through the embezdements of Francis A. Weeks, who served a term in Sing Sing Prison. Then Mr. Andrews figured as a promoter of musical events at the Waldorf and finally Mrs. Andrews sued him for divorce and when she won her case she married Chester Alan Arthur, son of the late President Arthur.

In her testimony yesterday Mrs. Garrison—who, by the way was the only party to the case present in the court room—aid that she had received two checks from Mr. Lorillard in March, 1885, as the result of an arrangement which was not explained. She did not wish to take the checks, she said, but Mr. Holme advised her that it was the best thing she could do. The checks were sent by Mr. Lorillard from Florida. The witness continued:

"I told Mr. Holme I wanted to take half of the money and put it in some secure place."

best thing she could do. The checks were sent by Mr. Lorillard from Florida. The witness continued:

"I told Mr. Holme I wanted to take half of the money and put it in some secure place in case I became ill or in want of it, and also that I might have something to leave my child in case of my death. Out of the other half I would pay my debts, which amounted to thousands of dollars, and would keep the remainder for present use. Mr. Holme suggested that he should invest the money, but I suggested that the whole \$40,000 should be invested, half in trust, and that I should draw the income of all except that used to pay my debts, and see if I could manage to live on my income. He advised me to place half of it in trust for my child."

Mrs. Garrison said that she received the income sometimes from Holme. There was a time when it was stopped at the request of her daughter. The income ceased when her daughter became of age in 1899. Her daughter was born at 320 West Forty-six the street. She had not seen Holme for six months after She said that they had quarrelled.

Q Did Mr. Holme contribute to the support of the child? A. Not until she was so to lo years old.

to contribute to the support of the uring that time. The negotiations assumed to the support of the uring that time. The negotiations assume that time the contribution of the support were made while she was Carrison, but he did not know nor about the negotiations to get from Lordlard, although she was not Garrison. She had the child from Lorillard, aithered the came if not fearth-on. She had the came if not and after her marriage to Garki to and after her husband did not had to see Georgette about the house was fecuse of this fithat she likely to look after the girl, and the girl.

RAKES UP SEVERAL PASTS. under the protection of Mr. Lormard? Lorillard knew who the father was

Q. Lorillard knew who the father was?
A. Yes.
Q. And yet he continued to provide for you? A. He did.
Q. The \$40,000 was wholly a gift?
A. Wholly a gift.
Q. The child was called Georgette. Did that have anything to do with George?
A. It did not.
Q. Were you living with Mr. Garrison from 1881 to 1884? A. No; he visited me.
Q. His father was reputed to be a very rich man? A. Yes.
Q. Was not the money given to you by Lorillard with the intention that it should be placed to the credit of the child? A. No.
Q. You want this money to the exclusion of your daughter? A. I want what belongs to me.
Mrs. Carrison was on the stand when the

Mrs. Garrison was on the stand when the case was adjourned until Monday.

WELLESLEY STUDENT RULES SIGNED. The Agreement for Self-Government Approved

Formally and Put in Force.

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 7.-At the close of chapel service at Wellesley College President Hazard announced that the agreement between the faculty and students of Wellesley College concerning student government had been approved at the meeting of the Board of Trustees on Thursday and had been signed by Alexander McKenzie, President of the

by Alexander McKenzie, President of the Board of Trustees; Pauline Adeline Durant, Secretary of the board and by herself as President of the college, and that it then remained to complete this agreement by the signature of the Secretary of the college, the President and the Secretary of the Wellesley Student Government Association, the President of the senior class and the President of the house council

Miss Pendleton, Secretary of the college, accompanied by all the members of the faculty, came forward and signed the document. After they had retired to their places the student body rose and remained standing while the agreement was signed by Miss Frances L. Hughes, President of the Student Government Association; Miss Louise Allen, Secretary of the association; Miss Margaret C. Mills, President of the class of 1901, and Miss Mary A. Leavens, a member of the class of 1901 and President of the house council.

IMPALED ON A HAMMOCK HOOK. A Newark Touth Hangs Head Downward for Fifteen Winntes

Frederick Fisher of 97 Garside street, Newark, 19 years old and employed in a Newark saloon, hung for fifteen minutes head downward on Thursday night from a hammook hook which had pierced his leg under the knee.

When he reached his home at 70 Stone street shortly after 7 o'clock he found the house locked up and tried to reach a second story window by climbing a perch pillar. His hands slipped as he grasped the roof, and as he fell the sharp hook pierced the flesh and tendons of his leg, holding him suspended until James B. Carolin, a neighbor, unscrewed a square plate to which the hook was attached and let him down. This was after Carolin had tried in vain to lift the boy from the hook, which was fastened to the plate by a rate.

to the plate by an eye.

Fisher's leg was badly incerated. He said yesterday that he thought that the hammock hook saved him from a broken neck, as he would have fallen twelve feet on his head if it had not interposed.

ALBANY STREET RAILWAY TROUBLES. Conference To-morrow Between Compan

and Employees -Strike Not Expected. ALBANY, June 7 .- A committee representing

the Albany and Troy Street Railway Employees' Association will confer to-morrow the Board of Directors of the United Traction Company, and ask for an explanation of the recent discharge of four inspectors and one barn employee and the suspension of a motorman and a conductor on the Albany division. During the strike the inspectors refused to be sworn in as deputy sheriffs for the company. The employees assert that the seven men affected were proceeded against in pursuance of a policy of retaliation on the Mrs. Nixon, has been taken in England and will be read to the jury in the present trial.

Mrs. Oarrison's bona-fide matrimonial experiences began about 1850, when she married Clarence Andrews, then a man of independent fortune. This marriage, however, Mrs. Oarrison says, she never regarded as serious, and so she had is annulled by legal proceedings, taken on her behalf by

Should the company and the men fail to agree on the disputed question, it is not believed that another strike will result. One of the most prominent of the strike leaders said the most prominent of the strike leaders said to-day;

"If the company does not live up to its agreement it is not likely we will strike again, but that we will inaugurate what will practically amount to a boycott of the company's lines, while the men remain at work and draw their

Don't you know that the boycott is illegal?"

he was asked.

"Of course, there is a law against the boyoott, but the central Federation of Labor in
Albany and Troy can hold a meeting declaring
a boycott against the United Traction Company and at the same meeting rescind the
resolution. This action would lat our friends
know of our position, while at the same
time no law would be violated.

MACHINISTS' UNION OUT OF MOMEY. To Bealine on War Bonds -- May Unite With Metal Workers' Association.

TORONTO, Ont., June 7.—The International Association of Machinist is out of ready money This was made clear at the session here to-day. when authority was obtained to realize on some war bonds which the association has in its treasury. This action was made necessary in order to put the association in funds to carry on the strike.

to carry on the strike.

It was also decided to pledge the association to form a part of the National Metal Workers' Council to meet in St. Louis in July. The latter body is formed of iron moulders, pattern makers, metal polishers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and various sorts of metal mechanics. The association here decided to send two delegates to the council at St Louis.

It is pointed out that some of the members of the National Metal Council are now out on strike in sympathy with the mabers of the National Metal Council are now out on strike in sympathy with the ma-chinists.

The Reading Iron Company to Open One of Its

Mills - Men Weary of the Lockout, READING, June 7. - The Reading Iron Company, having been informed that several hundred of their old hands who had to quit work against their judgment owing to the strike now desire to go back to their jo bs will open the big Oley street bar mill on Monwill open the big Oley street bar mill on Mon-day. They will give employment to all the old hands who make application in the reging lar way, but will not take on any new hands nor will they make any effort to oppose any acts the union men may do. The company will simply give a chance to their old em-ployees who want to return to work. The strikers are reported tired of the lock-out, from the fact that the strike was de-clared before, the President of the company had a chance to confer with the men.

There was a short lived strike in the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday morning. Contractor John M. For is engaged in laying the pipes for the salt water system which is to be used in the yard. He is to possive part of the contract memory when he has performed \$1,000 worth of work hecause he had failed to pay his men, fifty in all, they determined to go on strike yesterday. Ar. Fox told them he would pay them as soon as he received his money from the Government. The men stood around the yard and at instance and the marines ordered sky of them to have the yard. This was done after considerable blokering. Then the other men returned to work. work.

Troop C Starts for Home To-day.

PEERSKILL, N. Y., June 7. -To-morrow morning Troop C will start from the State campateo'clock. They will march to Ardsiev. camp there over night and reach home Sinday. The rest of Squadron A will leave camp at 9 o'clock. They will camp to-morrow night at Kingsland olint hear Tarrytown Battery I and the Eighth Regiment will arrive in camp here at about noon.

Q. Did you not declare that he was the father? A No.
Q. Did you not get that \$40,000 on the claim that he was the father? A No.
Q. The child was born while you were

Colorado Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake, Deadwood and other Western points will be made during June and July by the Chicago and North-Western Railway. The Ploneer Line Full information at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

DEFEND OUR LOCOMOTIVES.

EXPERTS HERE SAY THEY ARE NOT INFERIOR TO ENGLISH MACHINES.

Forty Engines Against Which Str Ernest Paget Reports Are Not Standards of American Work, Say, A. J. Pitkin-Limitations as to Dimensions Hampered the Builders.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 7 .- Vice-Presilent and General Manager A. J. Pitkin of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, one of the first authorities on locomotive building in the United States, when questioned to-day as to the statements of Sir Ernest Paget and Mr. Johnson of the Midland Railway against American engines, said: "The statements made by these gentle-

men are undoubtedly true, but they are misleading as to the comparative merits of the American engine and the British locomotive, for the conditions of railway operation in England are entirely different from those obtaining in the United States. In England train loads are light and locomotives are not as a rule, worked anywhere near to their maximum capacity.

"As a real test of the value of American locomotives, as compared with the British, it is a well-known fact that, based on the tons of freight moved per mile, the American locomotive in American train service will show much less cost than the British locomotive in service on the Midland Ratiway in the three items mentioned by Mr. Johnson viz.: repairs, oil and fuel. On the contrary, were British locomotives placed on the leading roads in America they would prove to-tally inadequate for the service required, and too costly in service to compete with

American locomotives. "In building locomotives for the Midland Railway the American builders were confined to certain limitations as to dimensions to meet the requirements of the road, consequently the American locomotives on the Midland Railway should not be considered s standards of American practice.

"As an evidence of the value of the American locomotive abroad it can be stated that the Schenectady Locomotive Works is now at work on the sixth consecutive order of twelve ocomotives each, making seventy-two in all, for one road in Japan, where until within the past three or four years British and Continental built locomotives have been used almost exclusively.

"During the past three years, in fact, nearly 75 per cent, of all the locomotives going to Japan have been built by the Scheneotady Locomotive Works, which is condusive vidence of the superiority of the American design and build. We are receiving very favorable reports of the operation of our engines in Japan. They are used on all the prominent roads in Japan, including the Imperial Government road.

"When the Emperor took a trip over the ength of the road of the seven locomotives selected five were of Schenectady Locomotive Works build, which is pretty good evidence that they have confidence in American built locomotives."

Angus Sinclair, the editor of Radway and Locomotive Engineering and a recognized authority on the subject, said to a SUN re porter yesterday that in addition to the fact that the American builders were put at a disadvantage by restrictions as to design, it had been almost impossible for an American-built engine to overcome prejudices existing in the minds of everybody connected with the English railways, from the firemen and engineers to the various superintendents.

The Midland Railway got the American engines at a time when an engineering strike was affecting the road, and as the company had to get locomotives, it sent to this country for them. Thirty were built by the Baldwin company, and ten by the Schenectady works.

only I could run it without sending it to the repair shops.

"I'll run it a year,' I said.
"He told me to go ahead. Well, I ran the engine for two years. After that the foad was absorbed by a larger read and that engine was put on the main line and ran for eighteen months more. In all that time it went to the repair shops only once, and then it was to have the tires repaired—and of course every locomotive has to go through that once in a while. in a while.
"I came here prejudiced against the American locomotive, but I am now convinced that it is better than the British. The English engineers simply won't be just with an American it is better than the Editlah. The English engineers simply won't be just with an American engine.

"The main differences in the construction of British and American engines are well known. The American engines are well known. The American engines is the very simplest that can be devised, so as to make repairs easy. The single-bar frame, as the foundation of the American engine is called enables the builder to make a simple machine. The English engine is built with a double bar frame which necessitates the putting of the cylinders inside and causes a complex construction. Their crank axies have caused a number of bad accidents.

"It is asserted that the American builders had a Tree band' in the matter of design and pattern, in the case of the Baldwin and Schenerady engines. They did not, however. The engines had to be built so as to fit the spread between platforns on the Midhand road and that was one disadvantage. As a control of the American locomotives is about twelve inches shorter than most of the American locomotives, and that makes a great difference in an engine's power. The dome and the cab must also be kept town on the English roads.

In other words, the engines which the saidwin and Schenectady works sent to the fiddiand Railway weren't American engines in the They are disadvantages when they got there. They can't continue may the they got there. They can't continue may the subject. Mr. Sipelair referred to a timely article in his work of the and the subject. The subject are forced to a timely article in his work.

PRAISE FOR OUR LOCOMOTIVES. Goktiek Bridge Triumph.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Calcutta. CALCUTTA, June 7.-The American locomotives on the Bengal Central Railway are most satisfactory. The report of the Indian Government engineers on the bridge over the | a rest level is shown in the annexed table: gorge at Goktiek, Burma, built by the Pennsylvanus Steel Company, is to the effect that it is a triumph of engineering skill. The nather orders for railway material in the United

Dr. Sumaer Paine Held for Court. Boston, June 7. Dr. Summer Paine, who | near the coast; fresh west winds; fair to-morrow. is charged with shooting at Peter F. Damm at his Chestnut street home on the hight of May 20, was before the Municipal Criminal Court tris morning for the third time since tile a vair happened. This morning he remained in court just long enough to waive mained in court just long enough to waive held in \$500 for the Superior Court in July.

HORACE PELL IS DEAD. The Young New York Actor Who Shot Himsel

Dies of His Injuries. CLEVELAND, June 7.—Horace Pell, the young New York actor and member of the Euclid Avenue Stock Company, who shot himself in the abdomen early on Thursday morning, died at the Huron Street Hospital at 4 o'clock this morning. He was consclous from the time he shot himself until he died, but refused to give any reason for

The doctors can do nothing for me and I am glad of it," was all he would say. In consequence of Pell's fine physical condition the doctors entertained some hopes of his recovery. His brothers, S. Osgood Pell and Stephen H. T. Pell, ar-

"I wanted to die and I am going to die.

rived this forencon. They proceeded directly from the depot to the hospital, where they expected to find the young actor alive. Both were overcome when informed that his death had taken place a few hours be-Beneath Pell's bed at the Wyandotte was discovered a letter. It had been torn

into such minute parts, however, that it was impossibles to patch them together The handwriting was that of a woman and was the same as that found on an envolope addressed to Pell and postmarked New

BANK BURGLAR KILLS HIMSELF. Had Just Received a Long Sentence—Another to Be Tried for Murder.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 7 .- Frank Rutledge and Fred Lee Rice, the two Chicago bank burglars, were sentenced for twenty-one years in the penitentiary to-day for robbing the Post Office at Aurora, a town near here They were taken back to jail, where Rutledge, when being escorted to dinner with four other prisoners, killed himself by jumping from a gallery to a glass and iron floor, twenty-eight feet below. His skull was brushed and he died in an hour.

Rice is now the only remaining one of the gang arrested in Chicago and brought here for the Aurors robbery. They were to have een tried on Monday for the murder of Constable Boyd. Rice shooting the officer in the head with a revolver thrown into a cab by a confederate in a plan to assist the robbers to escape while they were being driven from the Court House to the jail.

A constable who was with Boyd fatally thou Jones, the third robber, as he was running away handouffed to Rice and Rutledge. Rice, who is the son of a Chicago millionaire, is to be tried for the murder of Constable Boyd.

CONFESSES SIN. KILLS HERSELF. Corporter's Wife Accuses Husband's Brother

-Then Cuts Her Throat. ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., June 7 .- Joseph

ine Collyer, 34 years old, cut her throat in Chase avenue, this place, this morning fter confessing to her husband, John Collyer, few days ago that she had been criminally ntimate for several years with his younger brother, Asa Carpenter. The two men are arpenters and Asa made his home with his brother. Recently Mrs. Collyer became despondent and last Tuesday she asked her she had a grave secret to tell him. Thinking that his wife was merely suffering from a temporary fit of despondency he laughed ather and told her to wait until he got home.

That evening, Collyer says, his wife confessed to him that she had been intimate ressed to him that she had been intimate with his brother. The brother was called into the foom and when confronted with his sister-in-law's confession he admitted the truth of it. He was ordered from the house and the wronged husband threatened to kill him if he ever agent crossed his breshedd. For the sake of his four children, Collyer was willing to overlook his wife's transgressions. But she threatened to take her life and Collyer made a confident of Police Captain John Krusher of the Far Rock-away precinct.

pened to look downward just in time to see a dead body pass under. He called to Eugene Barrett, George Mack and John Worden, who unloosed a boat and rowed down stream a quarter of a mile, caught the body and towed it to shore. Only fiften minutes before the body floated under the bridge Mr. and Mrs. John Debevoise, the invalid parents of the girl, had driven overithe struct-

Would-Be Wife Murderer Kill, Himself in Jatl, BINGHAMTON, June 7 -Robert O. Stanley, than pay her alimony, committed suicide in his cell at the jail last night. He swallowed a dose of arsenic, but it was not enough to kill immediately. He concealed his sufferings from the jail officers until the poison caused his doubt. Mrs. Stabley is still alive and may recover.

Although the storm centre passed out the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday the low pressure and rain area covered the Lake regions and Atlantic States south to Florida, the rain fell quite generally east of the Alleghany Mountains, and heavy rains were reported during the preceding twenty-four hours in Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. The heavlest fall was four inches at Washington, Ga. An area of high pressure was moving southeast-

ward over the Dakotas and Minnesota into the Central States, with cooler weather. Freezing temperature was reported in Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesots and heavy and killing frosts in the Dakotas. Pair weather prevailed west of the Alleghany Mountains and south of the Lakes to Tennessee. In this city the morning was cloudy, rain began about noon; wind fresh south to northwest; average humidity, 76 per cent.; barometer corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.87; s P. M., 29.80. The temperature as recorded by the official there

-Official- Sun's -Official- Sun's. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND

For eastern New York, fair to day; fresh west winds; For New England, fair teday, preceded by rath For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania,

BLACKMAILERS RUN THE CITY. HE SAYS. ALL BUT COLER'S OFFICE.

Police Department Corrupt All Through, So What's the Use of Preferring Charges Judges Let Gamblers' Cases Lie and the Public Doesn't Care-He May Tell More. The abortive raids of Thursday have stirred fustice Jerome up to boiling point. It was not the first time nor the tenth that the Jus-

tice's efforts to capture men running gambling rooms have been frustrated because the gamblers were "tipped off" in advance of his coming, and the Justice in so many words charges the police with being privy to the tipping. In his indignation yesterday Justice Jerome launched forth a new philippic against the police in particular and in general against all the departments of the Tammany government with the exception of the Comptroller's office as "honeycombed with corruption and nacked with blackmailers '

Persons who know him say that Justice ferome has almost reached the limits of restraint and that with very little more provooation he will tell the public all he has learned about protected gambling and the people concerned in the protection, without waiting to find out whether the Committee of Fifteen, which has its own plans and is credited with having kept him quiet so far, approves that course or not. Yesterday, however, the Justice's denunciations were general rather than particular.

"Every one knows," said he, "that almost all of the city departments are filled with corrupt officials, and the evils which exist are known to all citizens who take the troubl to look into things themselves. You hear t at your clubs, and you hear charges made over and over again that certain officials are corrupt, but what's the use of talking and railing? Public apathy is responsible for much of the dishonosty which prevails. Asked if he would take any steps to ferret out the men in Capt. Diamond's precinc who "tipped off" the poolroom in the Ger mania Assembly Rooms in Thursday's abor tive raid, Justice Jerome said: "No. shall do nothing. I've done my part. It' up to some one else now.

'Up to whom?" the Judge was reked "To any and every public official whose "To any and every public official whose duty it is to prosecute," he replied. "Look at that case of Henry Snedeker. He was caught in the raid on Ridge Levien's place nearly four months ago. He was a partner of Levien's, yet his case is still hanging fire. He is a prominent member of the Democratic Club. He has never been brought to trial. Some Judges only want to try cases which they consider 'important.' The Judges are paid enough by the State to try any case which comes before them from adulterated milk up to murder. If you haven't Judges or officials who will do their duty, turn them out. I say "

"Have any particular Judges or officials refused to take up this case?"

"You'll have to ask some one else about that?" said the Justice. "As I have said, some Judges are rejuctant to try other than imthat?" said the Justice. "As I have said some Judges are reluctant to try other than important cases."

"I'd like to ask why don't the city authorities do something to have the laws enforced, the Justice continued. "Another thing I would like to know is why these men whose names have been mentioned in the newspapers as being behind the gambling places do not come out and sue some one for criminal lihel if they have been maligned. There's Frank Burbridge for instance. It was said in some of the papers to day that he was the proprietor of the poolroom in the Germania Assembly Hall. And then there is Frank Farrell, who was reported to be interested in the place we raided uptown yesterday. Surely it's an outrage that such estimable gentlemen should be subjected to such disceptive! Both of them should proceed against the newspapers for criminal libel. If either one of them will come to me at any hour of the day or night and lodge a complaint with me, I will issue a warrant for the arrest of any editor or publisher Mr. Burbridge or Mr. Farrell may designate. It's disgraceful [sarcastically] that such peaceful ditzers should be attacked for following an honorable calling. I'll do all I can to aid those two gentlemen to vindicate their characters."

"Have you complained to Commissioner Murphy of the existence of preferring charges."



First aid in hot weather our three convenient stores full of things to dress you well—cool, comfortable, stylish things:—

Nack Suits - military shape-\$15 to \$12, Yound Norfolk Jackets with Knickers, \$14 priped Flannes Coats and Trousers, \$10 to

Low shoes
Farer Fall hose to show 'em off 25e. to 53.
Neyl see "hirts - the ones you have in mind\$1, si for and \$2.00.
helts 50c to 53.
Fararma and other fashions in Straw Hata All these good things for Young Men and Little Gentlemen, too.

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BROADWAY,
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Again our Three Broadway Stores "bunched to the fi "" in the great race for supremacy in Men's Clothing ____ Haberdashery. Hats and Shoes. Result precisely as was We win because we deserve to win. Not handicapped with anything antiquated. Correct styles, superior quality, moderate prices and modern methods pull us through—every time.

Summer Suits, Straw Hats, Summer Shirts, Oxford Tie Shoes,

hammannammannama

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B. Altman & Co. close their store on Saturdays at 12 o'clock (noon), during the months of June, July, August and

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The superb product of the celebrated

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distillery, A HAND MADE SOUR MASH straight Kentucky Rye Whiskey. thoroughly matured and absolutely pure.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT PARIS, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

action for general little of they would have been active for general little of they would have been active for general little of they would have been active for general little of they would have been active for general little of they would have been active for over to Long little of the submitted and the submitted for the submitted fo

mmeat caused by these young persons at many women of Brooklyn, but prinpally those who were addicted to the cycle at gave up much of their time to expressing uncomplimentary opinions on the taste the Twins as regards dress. Along the

the Twins as regards dress. Along the cle path so much was the subject discussed the exclusion of all others that the expessions of the women of that part of Brooking become preternaturally sour and critical and noses generally assumed an upded and smilling attitude. For years there has been one outspoken of bitter enemy of the Twins in Homecrest tough which the path passes just before enters Coney Island. This young woman a against the Twins rather more than the trace of the trace of the twins in Homecrest cough which the path passes just before enters Coney Island. This young woman as a same that the trace of the twins in Homecrest that the trace of the twins in Homecrest cough which the wheel She is a horsewoman. Her resewomanship might have made her as mous, had it not been for the Twins, as it ability on the wheel has made them is young woman has never been famous her aversion to trouble. It is even assembly some of her neighbors that she a from time to time gene out in search of the two these who hold to this belief is has from time to time gone out in search of it. Among those who hold to this belief is an amount farmer of Homecrest, who lived there being before the land becam to put forth real estate signs and Queen Anne cottages, and therefore has clung tenaciously to the idea that the farmer has some agricultural privileges on Long Island.

The young woman of the horse once took to raising chickens. She took great pride in their gentle birth and aristocratic bearing. She used to follow them around and glow with pretty pride in their industry in scratching up the farmers' tomato plants. The farmer called to the young woman one day and announced that the next time she let her chickens get into his garden he would

STUNG A HEAVENLY TWIN;

BULLET FROM AN AIRGUN AVENGES BROOKLYN PEMALE ENVY.

A Long-Standing Fend Culminates in a Shooting in which the Shooter is Net Positively Identified—Lond Knickerbockers Said to Have Caused the Pring of Several Shots.

There were spiteful giggles of glee all through Brooklyn yesterday when it was told in the morning papers that Miss Clars Bowne, one of the Heavenly Twins of the Cycle Path, had been obliged to appeal to the police for protection against a dress unreformer with an airgun who had been taking pot shots at her as she rode through Homecrest.

A great many folks think that the Heavenly Twins are the most prominent objects of interest in Brooklym in the summer. Certain

woman where she had been hit she insiste most positively that she had not been hit any

